

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

Two Epochal Utterances

YESTERDAY, in New York, Viscount Ishii made a formal announcement of a "Monroe Doctrine" for the Orient, paralleling the announcement made by President Monroe ninety-four years ago that thereafter the Republics of America must not be looked upon as fields for European conquest. The spokesman for Japan warns the world that the "No Trespassing" sign has gone up on China, with Japan to see that it is respected.

Readers of The Advertiser must have seen a connection between the first formal announcement of the international policy advocated by Japan in China and the South Seas made by the spokesman for the Japanese parliamentary mission in Honolulu on Friday night, published in this paper yesterday, with the formal pronouncement of the Oriental Monroe Doctrine by the spokesman for the special mission representing the Mikado as made a few hours later in New York. There must have been a direct connection between these two most important statements affecting the Pacific and the Japanese-American relations thereon, and it is significant that the only paper in the United States to carry both announcements in the one issue was The Advertiser of Honolulu, the mid-Pacific section most directly interested in the news.

Mr. Mochizuki, speaking with the authority of the parliament of Japan behind his words, asked for the frank cooperation of America with Japan in the development of the Orient; urged the getting together of the two dominant Pacific races on a joint policy of friendship for the opening up of China and the development of the South Sea, and pleaded for the reaching of an understanding whereby there may be no naval rivalry on the greatest of oceans.

Most important of all was his statement regarding the Philippines. The retention of that archipelago by the United States is being urged in some American quarters as a necessity, whereby America may be provided in the Orient with a strong naval base. At the same time, the retention of the Philippines by the United States is being pointed to by the Japanese jingoists—whom Ishii refers to as the pro-German plotters—as something inimical to Japan and directly menacing to her.

Mr. Mochizuki refers to the recent congressional legislation whereby the government of the Philippines has been practically turned over to the Filipinos and the ultimate independence of the islands guaranteed, and he has pledged Japan not to violate this independence of the Philippines once it is granted. As a further guarantee, Japan, says the parliamentary spokesman, will enter into an agreement with the United States jointly with Great Britain and France, thus putting the guarantees of four great Powers behind the Philippines' government, ensuring its safety from any predatory nation.

Japan is willing to do this and to work side by side with the United States for the maintenance of the Hay policy of the Open Door in China in order, as Mr. Mochizuki announced, that there be left no cause for friction in the Pacific.

Viscount Ishii spoke in New York as an envoy extraordinary, voicing the sentiments of the Mikado and Imperial Japan. Mr. Mochizuki spoke, not as a mere after-dinner talker, uttering sentiments of friendship for politeness sake, but as the accredited representative of the people of Japan, and his utterances run side by side with those of Ishii. Each spoke to the world and each spoke in the name of and for Japan.

It is quite probable that Ishii deferred his important pronouncement, until nearly the end of his visit to America, until he knew that the parliamentary mission had reached American soil and that here, at the threshold of America, had been made what is undoubtedly the keynote speech of the mission. It is also quite probable that the Viscount knew well in advance just what the parliamentarian would say in his first speech in Hawaii.

Two utterances of greater import to the Pacific have not been made for many years. It is not at all improbable that a new page in the history of the relationship between America and Japan was started on Friday night in Honolulu and on Saturday night in New York.

Honolulu and all Oahu rose nobly to the occasion on Saturday and the success of the Red Cross "drive" was unqualified. The workers reached every objective and consolidated their gains in membership behind well constructed breastworks of dollars. If there was any enemy remaining it certainly kept well out of sight. At the same time, Oahuans must not suppose that their giving on Saturday lessens their responsibility to give again today and for as many other days as the need prevails and the means hang out. This is the time in the lives of all when it must be give and give and give, until through our giving we have cleansed the world of the foul taint of Prussianism and the cause of freedom has been everlastingly won.

In congratulating Captain Hunt on attaining his deserved majority, The Advertiser joins with very many more in regretting that the promotion takes him away from Oahu.

Judging by the voluminous report on the Inter-Island Company's financial status, H. Gooding Field may be credited as being the man who put "dig" in the digest.

Constantinople

LOS ANGELES, TIMES.—No city in all the civilized world has had such a varied and eventful history as Constantinople. It stands upon two continents, on the western shore of the inlet known as the Bosphorus, and its harbor will accommodate 1200 ships. Into this inlet empty two streams—the Cydaris and Barbusus of the ancients—the two whelps of the oracle—

"Bless'd they who make that sacred town their home
By Pontus' mouth upon the shore of Thrace,
Where where two whelps lap up the ocean foam,
Where hind and fish find pasture at one place."

The Russians made repeated efforts to obtain Constantinople even before 1453, when the Turks captured from the last Constantine the city which the first Constantine had founded more than eleven hundred years before. Since then repeated efforts have been made by various Russian sovereigns to add Constantinople to the domain of the Czars, but all were baffled by the intervention of the other European powers, which deemed it to their commercial and political interests that Constantinople should remain a Turkish city, rather than become a part of the Russian Empire.

In 1833 the control of the Dardanelles was by treaty transferred from Turkey to Russia. The western powers refused to recognize this treaty, and both France and England showed hostility to Russia and favored the Sultan.

In 1848 the Sultan incurred the enmity of the autocratic courts by refusing to give up Kossuth and other exiles who had taken refuge within his dominions. The suppression of the national Hungarian government by Nicholas of Russia in 1849 led the Romanoff to look forward once more to the extinction of Turkey, and in 1853 Russia proposed to England a plan for the division of the domains of the Sultan. Instead of accepting this proposition England and France allied themselves with Turkey, and the war which ensued ended with the fall of Sebastopol. The peace of Paris followed. The Black Sea was neutralized, Russia and Turkey alike engaging to keep no warships and to maintain no arsenals there.

In 1877, Russia declared war against Turkey, having first secured the neutrality of Austria by a secret treaty permitting that country to take Bosnia and Herzegovina if Russia should extend its influence beyond the Balkans.

England also remained neutral. Lord Beaconsfield declaring only that Great Britain would not acquiesce in any prolonged occupation of Constantinople by Russian troops.

Russia succeeded in the war. In March, 1879, her army was encamped in the suburbs of Constantinople, and the treaty of San Stefano followed, by which Turkey gave everything that Russia demanded.

To this treaty Great Britain refused to give its assent and vigorous preparations were made for war. Austria abandoned her neutrality, and Russia consented to submit the treaty of San Stefano to a European congress, which, after a secret agreement had been made between Russia and England on the principal points of difference, assembled at Berlin. This congress modified and changed in many respects the treaty of San Stefano. It readjusted boundaries and sovereignties in Western Europe, but it explicitly excluded Russia from possession or control of Constantinople, for it was the view of all the nations of Europe that it was better for the interests of each that the possession of Constantinople should remain with weak and semi-civilized Turkey rather than that the city of the Golden Horn should become a Russian metropolis.

The exigencies of the present war compelled England and France to depart from this policy, and it is an open secret that it is, or was, a part of the compact between the Entente Allies that, as a prize of victory, Constantinople should be allotted to Russia. But Russian democracy has repudiated the imperialistic purpose of Nicholas Romanoff to annex Constantinople, and whatever terms of peace or adjustments of boundaries may be made, it is probable that a plan will be adopted to neutralize or internationalize the city of Constantinople and the straits, for it is against the interest of every nation in Europe and indeed of the commercial world that the great trading waterways of the world should be in the hands of any single power.

The policy of international control over Turkey should be maintained and extended so as to provide full security for the Christian peoples living within her dominion and the right of religious freedom.

But no settlement of the status of the Turkish Empire can be final. Whatever arrangements are made would necessarily have to be revised from time to time. The maximum of freedom for the various nationalities in the Ottoman Empire and freedom of trade between all its parts, and equality of economic opportunity for all nations, should be the policy followed.

The public utilities commission has announced that the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company keeps taking money out of one pocket and putting it in another and then pointing to the empty pocket to prove that it is broke. The next question is what are we going to do about it?

Ten million more for army buildings and fortification work on Oahu is the announcement and Honolulu takes the news calmly. This shows how the city has evolved. There was a time, a few years ago, when a noise like ten million new dollars would have caused a red estate boom.

BREVITIES

The run of red fish in the harbor is about over.

The night-blooming cereus display at Punahou Academy, is particularly fine this moon.

The health board authorities want to know the location of mosquito breeding pools and will reward it as a favor if such information is sent to the office in charge, phone 1393.

Ben Jacobson, the special policeman at Heineke's Tavern, has been suffering from a bad case of neural poisoning for several days. His condition now is reported greatly improved.

Mrs. J. J. Devereaux and two children will be Conboud passengers on the S. S. Maui, sailing Wednesday. They expect to spend the next two or three months on the mainland.

Investigation of the Queen's Hospital management by the three life members is progressing but will not be completed for several days, when the report will be turned over to the hospital authorities.

The first lecture of the new course in Appreciation of Music which is now being given to adults will be given in Old School Hall, Miss Clarke's studio, on Thursday, October 4 at ten o'clock in the morning.

A decree of divorce was issued yesterday from the circuit court in favor of Lucille Lloyd Beck against Edwin Austin Beck, on the ground of failure to support. The couple were married in Honolulu March 28, 1910.

Peter Keolaha, an employee of the Hawaiian Electric Company, while working at Kapahulu on Saturday, smashed the second and third fingers of his left hand. His injury was attended to at the emergency hospital.

Charlie Kapu of 318 Iolani Avenue, was taken home by the ambulance, early last evening. He was suffering from dropsy and it is claimed that he has been delirious four days. His condition is precarious.

A. S. Cantin, who takes office tomorrow as city engineer, will, he says, retain the present staff in its entirety. Nor are there to be any changes in the waterworks department staff, says Fred G. Kirechhoff, who becomes superintendent of that branch of the public service.

Warning to district fire wardens of the dangers of forest, brush and cane fires during the dry weather has been sent by the board of agriculture and forestry. This warning was occasioned by recent fires on this island and on Hawaii which for a time were threatening.

Funeral services for the late John Moses Unalake, librarian and bailiff of the territorial supreme court, were held yesterday afternoon in Silva's undertaking parlors, Rev. S. E. Kamiepilli, assistant pastor of Kaunakakai Church, officiating. The interment was in Nuuanu Cemetery.

Cleveland, Ohio, has been the scene of the annual national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans for the past day or so, and word was received here yesterday that a veteran by the name of Bush had been elected commander-in-chief of the order. The post of deputy commander has been eliminated.

It is likely that the promotion committee will dispense with the services of an assistant secretary in future, following the departure of the incumbent for San Francisco to take charge of the Coast office. Members of the committee expressed the opinion that the position might be abolished at a meeting on Thursday.

In the probate court yesterday a number of annual estate accounts were filed including those of the estate of Thomas William Gay, the balance due the estate by the administrators being \$122.76, and the estate of J. M. Tucker, the accounts being approved by R. L. Jordan and A. P. Cooke, administrators.

Twelve men were yesterday given naturalization papers in federal court. They were William N. Patten, John Levinthol, Daniel Patrick Wall, Herman Clements Masses, James Janoch, William Greig Anderson, Patrick Francis Brennan, Martin George Jensen, Matthew M. Graham, Vincent Geoghan, Manuel Qastarha and Frank Tucker.

United States Marshal J. J. Smiddy finds that he will need four additional deputy marshals to assist in the increased work of the office consequent upon the campaign against commercialized vice and the illicit sale of liquor to men in uniform. The marshal has located at least a dozen vice and booze resorts which are to be raided.

Only a couple of minor cases were treated at the emergency hospital yesterday afternoon. Ben Hao, a Hawaiian boy, fell from a street car and cut a gash by the side of his right eye, in which two stitches were taken. Mrs. Kawaha, residing in Iolaniwai Lane, was treated by Dr. R. G. Ayer for a dislocation of the little finger of her right hand.

Competitive examination under the civil service will soon be held for balance of store clerks, both men and women, in the office of the Chief of Ordnance and the Ordnance Department at Large. Positions of the first class pay from \$1000 to \$1200 and of the second class \$1200 to \$1600. The appointees will be employed on work in connection of recording on stores, control records, receipt, issue, balance and inventories of stores.

H. Stein, Max Reichter and Junn Lopez, of Battery D, First Field Artillery, who are accused of raising a rough house in the office of United States Marshal J. J. Smiddy last Thursday afternoon, have been turned over to the military authorities, who will handle the case. Lopez, who was arrested for furnishing liquor to soldiers in uniform, and who was at first believed to be a civilian, it is turns out, a member of the same battery as the other two soldiers.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

TEN MILLION IS
ASKED FOR OAHU
ARMY BUILDING

Estimates Covering Immediate Needs Forwarded to Washington—Money Expected Soon

Ten million dollars is the amount stated in the estimate forwarded from the military authorities of the Department of Hawaii to the war department at Washington for construction, improvements and general development of all the army posts in Oahu to start at once, the recommendations including heavy work for each fortification and military post, necessitating the steady employment of a small army of laborers numbering at least seven hundred men.

Colonel Seofield, U. S. A., chief of the quartermaster department of the local department, stated yesterday that these unusually large figures represented vast additions in every branch of the service, and much of the funds will be obtained through the present war measures passed by congress, while heavy amounts will be released next July for the continuation of many projects which will be started this year.

Among the immediate improvements at Schofield Barracks, in the Castner section, will be the construction of barracks, quarters and other buildings required for the signal corps companies, two of which recently arrived from the Philippines for permanent station on Oahu. These will be joined by a telegraph detachment now quartered at Fort Shafter. For the entire aggregation there will be constructed a double barracks building for two hundred men. Certain housing buildings will be erected for the motor trucks and other gasoline driven vehicles required by signal corps and telegraph companies. Few, if any, horses or mules will be used here by this branch.

The signal men from the Philippines are temporarily quartered at Fort Kamehameha.

Concrete Mixers Delay

The delay in receiving equipment for concrete mixing machines and parts in holding up some of the preparations for the development of the field artillery cantonment at Castner, which is located to the right of the main post road from the Honolulu-Haleiwa road entrance to the upper part of the reservation. Foundations have already been laid for the barracks. Frame towers for handling the concrete in different directions will be raised in the center of the space to be surrounded by barracks buildings, towers which will rise several hundred feet, considerably higher than those in use for the Fourth Cavalry barracks work. The mixing parts and new rock-crushing machinery will give the construction officer five machines which will facilitate the completion of the buildings, by tripling the present capacity. Work in getting all machines ready will occupy about four weeks.

Artillery Cantonments

Eventually, barracks and officers' quarters, stables and sheds for the guns and tractors of the two field artillery regiments will be erected in the Castner section, and all the old artillery cantonment structures will be torn away and the field cleared for maneuvering service. In time, everything in the way of buildings will be concentrated at Castner, giving much needed room between Castner and the Waianae range for brigade maneuvers and enlarged artillery practice.

Some of the artillery officers' quarters have already been completed over toward the gulch on the Haleiwa side of Castner.

Enlarging Fort Ruger

Colonel Seofield's department is also preparing for an increase in accommodation at Fort Ruger, to include one new barracks building, one administration building, five sets of officers' quarters, stables and wagon sheds.

The quartermaster's department buys practically all its building materials on the mainland, and now has lumber and other material ready for one hundred officers' quarters, forty-three for the field artillery being practically completed.

A new infantry cantonment is also to be constructed on Honolulu side of the Fourth Cavalry cantonment at Castner. This is to house a regiment to be later ordered to Oahu.

Four hundred recruits recently received at Castner for the Fourth Cavalry, are now quartered in tents near the cavalry cantonment. Barracks now in course of construction will be finished in a short time, only the interior finishing being required to make them habitable, and the recruits will be given accommodations therein. The administration building will be finished in about three months.

A number of small cottages and the present office of the construction department near the cavalry cantonment will be taken out to make room for the new infantry and cavalry improvements.

Shafter to Double
Plans have been settled for the enlargement of Fort Shafter to a full regimental post, entailing heavy expense. This work will be well under way early next year.

In Kailua, on the town side of Fort Shafter, the ordnance department is erecting its own warehouses for the storage of munitions and general war material. These are all of heavy construction and hollow tile is also used. The buildings and offices will face on King Street and extend to a considerable distance back toward the ridge opposite the location of the army engineer's cantonment at Shafter.

Filipino Slayer
Is Found Not
Guilty of Murder

Cornelio Sobrano Acquitted By Jury—Killed Fellow Countryman in Row Arising From Gambling Game

Cornelio Sobrano, who shot and killed Montelara, a Filipino, at Punahou September 16 was brought before a jury yesterday morning and tried, and at quarter past four in the afternoon was given his liberty when the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The case went to the jury early in the afternoon and the dozen debated the matter for two hours, until it became evident there was a serious disagreement among them as to whether or not Cornelio deserved to pay the penalty for the crime. By four o'clock the waiting officials became convinced that Cornelio would have the benefit of the doubt, but even at the eleventh hour Judge Charles Peterson, who had been appointed by the court as attorney for the accused man, felt that if it was not a hung jury the weight of the disagreement would be on his side.

During the trial it developed that on the night of the shooting Cornelio and others were engaged in shaking dice for money, and finally Cornelio accused one of them of using loaded dice. The usual arguments ensued, followed by blows, and the Filipino now dead attempted to use a gun, whereupon Cornelio secured one and shot it with fatal effect.

The high sheriff was yesterday morning directed by Circuit Judge Heen to take into custody four Filipinos and to hang them by the neck until they were dead, the quartet being a part of the murderous gang which robbed Hayashibara, a Kaneohe Japanese storekeeper, and then shot him in cold blood on the night of August 21. The two other members of the gang received prison sentences, one for twenty years and the other for nearly two years.

Isidor Alario, Gabriel Verver, Florencio Bonella and Amador Abeta were the four whose lives are to pay the penalty of their crime. Pedro Poras, convicted of murder, will remain in prison one year and eleven months, and Eduardo Anuncion was given an indeterminate sentence of from twenty to thirty years.

Attorney Carden attempted to intervene in behalf of his clients by excepting to the death sentence on the ground that the court was in error. A motion for a new trial was overruled.

Although the extreme penalty was imposed, the Filipinos received the news with a stoicism which appears to be a part of their habitual demeanor. None troubled nor showed or expressed fear at the outcome.

MAUI SHOWERS HELP
BUT NOT SUFFICIENT

WAILUKU, September 28.—During the week there have been both day and night showers on the mountains of Maui, and night showers on quite a few sections of the lower lands. In the Hailu homestead region light rains have fallen ever night, while in Wailuku and towards Wailea there was a refreshing shower about 9:30 last night. There has not been sufficient precipitation on any part of tillable areas, however, to even temporarily satisfy, although in all sections favored the showers have been of benefit. Lahaina and neighborhood have had no rain whatever.

FUEL OIL SHORTAGE

The B. F. Dillingham Company, Ltd., requests The Advertiser to correct a statement in yesterday's paper to the effect that the smaller users of fuel oil were assured that there was no danger of the supply being cut off at the present time.

stories will be greatly facilitated.

Eventually the quartermaster headquarters may be transferred to a special building in these grounds, awaiting the construction of a war building facing on the Clive Center, concerning which the military authorities and the territorial officials have had conferences. This building will house all the department offices, including those of the general in command and staff. Estimates for this building have already been submitted from the quartermaster's office.

Quarters at De Russy
The general estimates include a call for funds for the construction of thirty-one quarters for officers on the grounds of Fort De Russy, between the fortifications and Kalakaua Avenue. The quarters for the officer in command of the department will occupy the corner space near Kalakaua Avenue and will be large and commodious, inasmuch as there will be many social functions at the house requiring much space.

Kamehameha and Armstrong
The quartermaster department has just completed a new dock at Fort Kamehameha, Pearl Harbor, for the direct handling of materials from vessels in the channel, and a fine bathing place has already been provided for the increasing population of this post. Fort De Russy already has bathing accommodations provided for its residents.

The plans also call for a large portion of the funds for the permanent construction work at Fort Armstrong, as practically everything there with the exception of the fortifications has been of a temporary nature. For the Coast Artillery troops there, splendid barracks, officers' quarters, sheds and a dozen of smaller structures will be erected.

WAILUKU COMPANY
GREATLY IMPROVES
ITS MILL AND LAND

Plantation Enlarges Mill, Better Irrigation System and Augments in Other Ways

WAILUKU, September 28.—Despite the discouragements incident to the drought, which is proving a serious blow to most Maui plantations, Manager H. B. Penhallow, of the Wailuku Sugar Company, has planned and is carrying out numerous, important, between-season improvements at the mill, along the irrigation ditches and in camp schemes, reports the Maui News. The innovations are, in most cases, safeguards against eventualities, as well as being in the nature of improvements of permanent value.

Addition To Mill

The most conspicuous improvement (and one of the most important, perhaps) is to be noted at the mill, where a thirty-foot section is being added to the storage space, making the sugar warehouse 287 by eighty feet in dimensions. In this space can be stored 8,000 tons of sugar, and by adding the railroad alley the capacity will be increased to 11,000 tons. In order to get the length of 237 feet in the present storeroom the Hershey drier, which has been discarded, will be moved out, as well as other impediments. It is the intention, also, to shift the conveyor so that in place of running lengthwise of the old storeroom it will be set on an advantageous angle. One of the railway sidings will be shifted to the left and relaid outside of the new section of the sugar house.

The importance of this increase in warehouse capacity will at once occur when one thinks of the probable shortage in sugar-carrying steamers on the Pacific in the near future, and certainly before the war ends. The enlarged facilities for storing will render the Wailuku mill reasonably safe in this regard should the worst come.

In the mill yard on the office side a garage will be erected for trucks, caterpillars, etc. This will be an improvement long needed, as well as a recognized necessity.

In the carpenter shop belting and other motive appliances will be set under the floor, in place of above, increasing the convenience of things by the removal of such obstructions.

Many Minor Improvements

In addition a thousand and one minor improvements—although important in the aggregate—are being made, many men being at work daily upon them; and when the season for grinding comes around again every part of the mill will be up to its highest state of efficiency.

Irrigation System Enlarged

One of the most notable improvements to the irrigation system is to be noted in the substitution of reinforced concrete flumes across streams and storm-made gulches, these taking the places of the wooden structures of by-gone days. These flumes are supported by concrete foundations and may be regarded as permanent.

As a whole, the improvements will represent a considerable outlay and a great deal of hard work, but it is already apparent that it will be fully justified by the requirements of the future.

PIONEER INCREASES
ITS WATER SUPPLY

Plantation at Lahaina Reported To Have Suffered Less Than Other Maui Fields

WAILUKU, September 28.—While all Maui is suffering more or less from the unprecedented long spell of drought, the damaging effects of it are less in evidence on the Pioneer Plantation, Lahaina, than anywhere else. Travelers through Lahaina are surprised at the fresh and green look of the waving cane fields. The secret lies in the fact that Lahaina is better supplied with mountain water than any other place on Maui. And when the Honokowai tunnel is completed, water will be still more plentiful and greatly increase the supply for irrigation purposes.

The main tunnel will be a mile and a half long with a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons of water. The purpose of this tunnel, which, it is expected, will be completed in about a year, is to secure all the freshest water available that heretofore under heavy rainfalls has gone to waste. A branch tunnel a thousand feet in length, with a capacity of 25,000,000 gallons, will carry part of the flow to the main tunnel.

Other important construction work for the increase of the water supply has recently been completed or is now in progress. A metal flume a mile and a half long has been made into a concrete ditch with a capacity of 25,000,000 gallons daily flow. All wooden bridges over the main ditches are being replaced with concrete structures. Two of these, one measuring thirty-two feet, fifty feet high, and one 300 feet long, thirty-five feet high, it is expected will also soon be replaced by concrete bridges.

SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE

Don't doctor your blood for rheumatism. Use an external application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. In a few days it will get you up and out into the sunshine, then Nature will restore the rich red blood to your veins and soon rid the system of this troublesome disease. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd. Agts. for Hawaii. —Advertisement.